

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Draw Exchange on the
Bank of California, S. F.
And their agents in
NEW YORK, BOSTON, HONG KONG.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, London
The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney
London.
The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney
Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand: Auckland.
Christchurch, and Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Vic-
toria, B. C., and Portland, Or.
—AND—
Transact a General Banking Business.
669 1v

NOTICE.

MESSRS J. E. BROWN & CO.
Are authorized to collect for the
BULLETIN.
Honolulu June 8th. 1887. 57

The Daily Bulletin.

Pledged to neither Side nor Party.
But established for the benefit of all.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The oracle has spoken, and the public are about as wise regarding the new 6 per cent loan as they were before it broke the ominous silence. Where is the loan, we asked, and "echo answers, where?" The explanation in this morning's *Advertiser* leaves everything in doubt regarding the whereabouts of the money, but makes the damaging admission that the loan itself has not been floated at all, and that the London syndicate, who have had the manipulation of the public credit of the Hawaiian Kingdom, have been making advances in anticipation of ultimate realizations. This is what all well-informed people understood, despite contrary statements by Financial Agents and other interested parties. The quotations of the Hawaiian loan upon the London Stock Exchange are evidently "wash sales" and not bona fide transactions, and the suggestively crooked methods of this loan may yet become the subject of investigation by a committee of the London Exchange. Be this as it may, the public will read with surprise the following admission from the Government organ:

"The Loan Act, approved October 15, 1886, authorized His Majesty's Government to borrow \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$500,000 was taken up in Honolulu and \$1,500,000, or rather \$300,000, were to be negotiated for in London; \$200,000, or say \$1,000,000, was offered on the money market of this great financial center, and more than ten times the amount was speedily subscribed for. There being no bonds ready for issuance at the time, the subscribers were not called upon for any payments beyond a small guarantee percentage of the amount subscribed. However, the financial agents having charge of the transaction have advanced the Government on loan account \$800,000, of which the sum of \$185,000 was remitted to San Francisco some time ago, and the Government has advanced at this time of an additional remittance of \$315,000 on Government Loan Account."

Those who understand anything about Government loans will recognize in the foregoing an admission of failure, so far as a popular loan is concerned, despite the statement that "more than ten times the amount was speedily subscribed for." There is nothing to prevent those who subscribed to the loan in the first instance, forfeiting their "small guarantee percentage of the amount subscribed," and this is probably what will happen in a majority of cases when the real character of the transaction becomes known in London. But whether or no, the fact is now patent to all that this is a syndicate loan and not a popular English loan.

There is it appears an unbor- rowed balance of \$500,000, of the total sum of \$2,000,000 authorized to be raised by the Loan Act, 1886, and in the interest of the public we protest most strenuously against pawning the public credit to any brokers' syndicate for that amount. Let at least one-fourth of the loan be saved from brokerage and bank shavings until such time as the Treasury, through the *Advertiser* or otherwise, publishes a detailed statement of the actual expense of floating this loan, together with details of what has become of the money, receipt of which has been acknowledged by that paper, and partially so by the Finance Minister in his official statement of Treasury transactions upon to March 31, 1887.

It should also be noted here that the statement of receipts on loan account in to-day's *Advertiser* is misleading and incorrect. It reads:

Received from allotments in	
Honolulu.....	\$50,000
Received from London.....	\$85,000
Received from London.....	\$15,000
Total.....	\$150,000

As a matter of fact no such amounts have been received from London. Of the first item, \$485,000, only \$184,500 was received by the Hawaiian Treasury, the balance being disbursed by the Bank of California on a telegraph order from Colonel G. W. Macfarlane, without reference to the Government. The disbursement was for a lawful purpose, but that does not excuse its irregularity. No part of the second item, \$315,000, has been received from London. It was similarly dealt with in San Francisco, where a balance of \$115,000 remains, and where it is likely to remain until the London syndicate have secured guarantees for its judicious expenditure. But these amounts cannot appear as receipts on loan account in the books of the Treasury, because no such amounts were received.

And lastly, the loan placed on the London market, by the syndicate operating upon Hawaiian credit, was not the loan authorized by the Loan Act, approved October 15, 1886, and the transactions under it are not binding upon the country. It was a loan, payable principal and interest in sterling money, in London, for £200,000, which is not the equivalent of \$1,000,000 in American gold coin. The Loan Act calls for American gold coin of the present standard or its equivalent, principal and interest payable in the same coin.

STOP THE MORAL MUD FLOW.

"Wait till the mud flow is over, and then I will clear off my land," says the *Advertiser*, and adds, "as the moral mud flow according to our simile, will never cease, the public men affected by it will find it in vain to reply, and must let the work of their lives speak for them." The concluding sentence proclaims a high and noble sentiment. One would infer that our public men are men of character, of principle, of pure purpose and unsullied honor. Now, does any man of ordinary intelligence, with one month's experience in this city, believe that they are so? Can any such one force himself to believe it with all his heart? If so, that man has faith enough to remove, or cover up, immense mountains of corruption.

Our public men, according to their own organ, must be a badly injured lot, abused and aspersed without cause. How patient, forbearing, and resigned, too! They possess these rare christian virtues in an uncommon degree. They are content to let "the work of their lives speak for them." We are irreverent and incredulous enough to suspect that their humble submission to hard words and charges of fraud and villainy results from a feeling that it is "in vain to reply," and this feeling arises from the knowledge of their inability to disprove the truth of the charges.

Our neighbor would fain have his readers believe that the accusations of the independent press are mud. A very easy way to get out of the difficulty, and perhaps satisfactory to the "public men," but not at all convincing to the rest of us. Not a journal, English or Hawaiian, published in this kingdom, we believe, except one English and one Hawaiian, both owned by the "public men," makes any attempt whatever to clear the accused. Only two or three weeks ago the "public men" had actually and literally to purchase the *Advertiser* in order to have a public journal to represent them. And even this journal, with all its cool brazen face capabilities of misrepresentation, has not the courage to attempt a refutation of the charges distinctly formulated by the independent press. The nearest approach it makes to anything of the kind is the hypocritical shuffling displayed in the words just now quoted—a poor, weak, miserable subterfuge.

Let it not be forgotten that the accusations referred to are direct, positive, unambiguous accusations—not mere intimations. The press has distinctly said, not insinuated, that our "public men"—not all, but some—have been guilty of illegal and criminal acts which can be explained by no punishment out of jail, and those acts have been definitely detailed, with the notorious \$71,000

opium bribe, sworn to by the persons furnishing the money, the blackest line in the list. These accusations are called "a moral mud flow," but there is no effort to disprove them. If they are false, it should not be hard to prove them so. Those who have made them, were perfectly satisfied of their truth beforehand, or they would never have been published. Calling a pure stream of limpid water muddy does not make it muddy, nor convince people who can see for themselves that it is muddy. Neither does denouncing the disagreeably truthful utterances of the Honolulu press "a moral mud flow" change the fact of their truth, or alter the belief of the community.

There is a mud flow, no doubt, and for a long time past we have devoted our humble energies to pointing it out and warning the country of the imminent danger of being submerged thereby, with the hope that the torrent might be stopped and the land "cleared off." This mud flow is a horribly disgusting thing. Its vile stench is enough to kill a donkey at long range. It shocks, disgusts, and nauseates the sensibilities of all honest men. Its source is the governing faction. "Public men" have perpetrated acts which put decency and honesty to the blush. "The work of their lives speaks for them," and speaks a language clear and unmistakable. This "work" is just exactly the point of objection. If the "work" were good, we should extol it and the workers; but as it is evil, we are compelled to reprobate it in unequivocal terms. The mud flow of this pernicious work is overspreading, and ruining the land to such an extent, that thoughtful and observant people have become deeply concerned, and are exhibiting the greatest anxiety to stop the flow. Although it seems in vain to reason with and attempt to reform "public men," whose "political interest makes them determined" to pursue a course of crookedness "without any scruple of conscience whatever," yet there is no doubt of ultimate success in stopping the mud flow and clearing off the land. Let the mud cease to flow.

MORE FROM WEBSTER.

Mr. Gibson having opened up quotations from Webster, we also would like to quote a little from the statesman in behalf of property-holders, recommending the same to the services consideration not particularly of the Government, for the time for that seems past, but to the thoughtful and honest men of the country.

Says Webster, in his speech on the 15th of December, A. D., 1820, when speaking upon the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts.

"It seems to me to be plain that political power naturally and necessarily goes into the hands which hold the property. In my judgment therefore a republican form of Government rests not more on political constitutions than on those laws which regulate property."

"If the nature of our institutions be to found government on property and that it should look to those who hold property for its protection, it is entirely just that property should have its due weight and consideration in political arrangements. Life and liberty are no doubt to be protected by law; but property is also to be protected by law, and is the fund out of which the means for protecting life and liberty are usually furnished. We have no experience that teaches us that any other rights are safe where property is not safe. It would be monstrous to give even the name of Government to any association in which the rights of property should not be completely secured."

"It may be truly said that Rome herself is an example of the mischievous influence of the popular power when disconnected with property and in a corrupt age. It is true Caesar prostrated his liberty, but Caesar found his support within her very walls. Those who were profligate and necessitous, and capable therefore of being influenced by bribes and largesses, out-numbered and out-voted the substantial, sober, prudent, and faithful citizens. Property was in the hands of one description of men, and power in those of another, and the balance of the Constitution was destroyed."

"The English Revolution of 1688 was a revolution in favor of property, as well as of other rights. "It was brought about by the men of property for their security. And our own immortal revolution was undertaken not to shake or plunder property, but to protect it. The acts of which the country complained were such as violated rights of property. An immense majority of all those who had an interest in property were in favor of the Revolution, and they carried it through looking to its results for the security of their possessions."

The above quotation is very sug-

gestive, and never could truer words be spoken to illustrate our own position than those used by Webster, when he says as above quoted: "Property was in the hands of one description of men, and power in those of another, and the balance of the Constitution was destroyed." The balance of power does not exist with us. What shall the end be?

LOST.

ON June 18th, on the road between the Innane Asylum and Kawaiahae Summary, King street, a Ladies' RIDING CLOAK, with velvet fringe. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to this office. 65 2t

LOST OR STOLEN.

BETWEEN PALAMA, AND THE Press Publishing Co.'s office and Tong Chong's tailor-shop, Nuuanu street, June 17th, a small black purse containing \$20 in Sprinkles & Co.'s Bank Certificate, one \$5 gold piece, a ticket from the Press Publishing Co., bearing the value of a balance of \$4.90 as part of wages due William McGinn, and a Promissory Note for \$70 in favor of William McGinn. Any one returning same to this office will be suitably rewarded. 65 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A BLACK MARE with white feet, brand M. C.; had halter on when last seen. A suitable reward will be given when returned to. 65 3t H. W. SCHMIDT.

Rifles! Attention!

Battalion Order, No. 9. Companies "A" and "B," Honolulu Rifles, with all the officers of the Battalion, will assemble at the Armory at 10 a. m. tomorrow, to take part in the Victorian Jubilee services at St. Andrew's Cathedral. Fatigue uniform and waist belts VOLNEY V. ASHFORD, Lieut. Col. Commanding. GEO. F. McLEON, Capt. and Adj. 65 1t

GRASS SEEDS.

COCK-FOOT, RYE GRASS, ENGLISH RED CLOVER, COW GRASS.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL INTERESTED in improving the pasture lands of the Islands is called to the above valuable seeds, which we offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

We have also on hand sample lots of White Clover, English Alsike, Timothy, Rib Grass, Crested Dog's Tail, Tall Fescue, Italian Rye Grass and Lucerne seeds, which we offer in small lots retail, and will also receive orders for quantities of not less than half a ton weight, and execute same with dispatch. WM. G. IRWIN & CO. 65 1t

Taro Flour Poi!

New Receipt Discovered for Cooking Taro Flour Poi.

On the Same Principle as Corn Meal or Oat Meal is Cooked.

One pound of Taro Flour cooked this way will make 5 pounds of hard poi.

Take the desired amount of Taro Flour, mix it with cold water in sufficient quantities to make it a thick paste. Place it in a porcelain pot, (and no other) on a slow fire, add hot water slowly or enough to prevent it burning. Keep stirring with a spoon or stick for an hour while cooking; then set it on another slower fire for another hour. When cooked, place it in a bowl or calash and let it remain for 24 hours; then it is ready for use, adding sufficient cold water to make it the proper thickness. If found lumpy, squeeze through a piece of mosquito netting.

All families desiring clean poi will do well to give Taro Flour, prepared this way, a new trial.

Those desiring sour poi must let it remain two or three days. 65 2w

LOST OR MISSEARRIED.

ON THE OCEANIC CO., WILHAF of May 31st on arrival of Australia a large black leather valise tightly strapped handle broken and hemp cord substituted. Any person delivering same at Paul Neumann's office will be suitably rewarded. 62 1t PAUL NEUMANN.

THE BIENNIAL MEETING.

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Queen's Hospital Corporation will take place at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Campbell's Block on Friday July 8th next at 11 a. m.

Per order, JOHN H. PATY, Secy. pro. tem.

FOR SALE!

One Black Horse!

Kind and gentle, perfectly broken to single and double harness, and saddle, perfectly safe for anyone to drive or ride.

—ALSO—

One Brown Colt!

Nearly 3 years old. Well broken to saddle and perfectly safe, from imported stock. Apply to.

LEWIS J. LEVEY, Auctioneer. Corner of Fort and Queen streets. 61 1w.

Wooden Buildings

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, June 21st

At 2 o'clock, on.

On the premises, Fort Street, we will sell at public auction

Wooden Buildings

Lately occupied by W. E. Foster.

Buildings to be removed.—Terms cash.

E. P. ADAMS & CO., Auctioneers. 63 2t

Special Sale of

Elegant Jewelry!

By order of Mr. John S. Spear we will sell at public auction, at his store, Fort Street,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 21st,

At 10 a. m.

His Stock of Jewelry!

Consisting of

Ladies' and Gent's Diamond Rings,

Gent's Solid Gold Scarf Pins,

Solid Gold Ear Rings,

Collar and Sleeve Buttons,

Walworth Gold and Silver Watches,

An assortment of Solid Silverware, comprising

Tea and Table Spoons,

Knives, Forks, Napkin Rings, &c.

The above articles are all guaranteed, and are sold on account of removal.

E. P. ADAMS & CO., Auctioneers. 59 2t

SPECIAL SALE OF

Groceries, Crockery

—AND—

Furniture!

At Auction—Liberal Credit to Trade.

I am instructed by a large Importing Firm to sell at Public Auction, at my Salerooms, corner of Fort and Queen streets, on

Friday June 24th

At 10 o'clock, a. m.,

a large and well selected stock of Crockery, Glassware and Furniture,

consisting of

Dinner, Breakfast and Toilet Sets!

Fancy and Common Flower Pots,

Ewers and Basins, Soap Plates,

Bowls, Jugs, etc., and

Assorted Crates of Crockery

Cut and Pressed Tumblers,

Wine Glasses, Carafes,

Illustration Cups, Sample Bottles, and

Lanterns, etc.

Biscuits and Crackers

Saloon, Pilot and Medium Bread,

French Butter, Blue Mottled Soap,

Excelsior and Windsor Soap,

Cream of Tartar, Carbonate of Soda,

Edam Cheese, Pie Fruits, Sausages,

Assorted Sauces, Condensed Milk,

Vinegar Candles, Wash Blue,

Epsom Salts, Hungary Jams, Cerkes,

Safety Matches, Wrapping Paper,

Buckets Tubs and Baskets.

—Also a choice lot of—

Vienna Furniture!

Consisting of

Sofas, Chairs, etc., Velvet Carpets,

Senson Rugs, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view the day before the sale.

LEWIS J. LEVEY, Auctioneer. 63 1w

BOMBS AND GUNS!

A Few More Left For Sale Cheap.

—BY—

A. W. PIERCE & CO., Queen street. 51 1w

Waikiki Bath House!

MR. W. CROOKS having taken charge of the Waikiki Bath House, begs to inform the public that he will run the place as a first-class bathing resort.

MRS. CROOKS will attend to the lady patrons of the place, and every effort will be made to make it attractive. 60 1w

FOR SALE!

ONE LARGE LOT, corner Pensacola and Lunalilo Sts., which can be divided into two or more building lots. Enquire of G. WEST, 1151

OF West, Dow & Co. Honolulu, June 13, 1887. 60 4t mwa

PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL

TARGET PRACTICE

—O THE—

Hawaiian Rifle Association

To be held at their Range on King St., opposite the Government Nursery.

Monday, July 4, 1887

At 9 o'clock, a. m.

GOVERNOR DOMINIS CUP.

Valued at \$100, for the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 1, 2 and 3, to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A.

Won July 5, 1886, by J. Brodie, M. D.

Won January 1, 1887, by Wm. Unger.

I.—THE BRODIE MEDAL.

Valued at \$50; also second prize of \$5; third prize \$2.50. Conditions: Open to all members of the Association, and members of the regular and volunteer military companies of the Kingdom; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A.

Distance, 200 yards; rounds, 10; any military rifle under the rules; limited to one entry to each competitor. Entrance fee, \$1.

Won January 1, 1886, by Wm. Unger.

Won July 5, 1886, by C. B. Wilson.

Won January 1, 1887, by C. B. Wilson.

II.—THE ALDEN FRUIT AND TARO CO. MEDAL.

Valued \$100; also a second prize of \$5; third prize \$2.50. Conditions: Open to all comers; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A.; 10 rounds each at the 400 and 500 yard ranges; any military rifle under the rules; limited to one entry for each competitor. Entrance fee, \$1.

Won July 5, 1886, by J. Brodie, M. D.

Won January 1, 1887, by W. C. King.

III.—H. R. A. TROPHY.

Valued at \$150. Competitors limited to members of the Association. Conditions: For the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; 10 rounds at each distance; any military rifle under the rules; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meeting of the H. R. A. Entrance fee, \$1.

Won January 1, 1889, by F. J. Higgins.

Won July 5, 1886, by J. Brodie, M. D.

Won January 1, 1887, by Wm. Unger.

IV.—ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

Four cash prizes, namely: 25, 15, 10 and 10 per cent. of the net receipts. Conditions: Open to all marksmen; any military rifle under the rules; 10 rounds; distance, 200 yards. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries unlimited.

V.—ASSOCIATION SECOND CLASS MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association who have never made a record exceeding 75 per cent at any regular meeting of the H. R. A. First prize, a Silver Medal; Second prize, one dozen Photographs, presented by J. J. Williams, Esq. Conditions: Rounds, 10; distance, 100 yards; any military rifle under the rules. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries unlimited.

VI.—ASSOCIATION THIRD CLASS MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association who have never made a record exceeding 65 per cent at any regular meeting of the H. R. A. First prize, a Silver medal; Second prize, Woven Cartridge Belt and one hundred Cartridges, presented by C. H. Nicoll, Esq. Conditions same as in Match No. 5.

VII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Four cash prizes, namely: 25, 15, 10 and 10 per cent. of the net receipts. Conditions: Open to all marksmen who have never made a record exceeding 70 per cent at any meeting of the H. R. A.; rounds, 5; distance, 200 yards; any military rifles under the rules. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Entries unlimited.

VIII.—PISTOL MATCH.

First prize, one Smith & Wesson 38. calibre nickel plated Revolver. Conditions: Open to all; rounds, 10; distance 100 feet. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Entries unlimited.

Entries can be made to the Secretary, or at the gun store of Mrs. Thos. Lack, at any time before, or at the Range on the day of the match.

Extra guns and cartridges can be obtained at the Range.

J. H. FISHER, Secretary. 61 1d

J. BRODIE, M. D., President.

Bell Tel. 518. Mutual Tel. 186. P. O. Box 413.

CULICK'S

General Business Agency.

Skilled and Unskilled Labor Furnished.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

Premises on Judd Street, at present occupied by J. E. Emmeth. Over 2 acres in extent; substantially enclosed, graded, planted with fruit trees, both foreign and native; durable buildings. Premises near Third Square, Kulakohua, now occupied by—Livingstone.

Building Lot, corner of School and Fort streets, opposite the Government School House—205 ft. on Fort street, 125 feet on School street; one 2-roomed Cottage.

Lot of Land in Kalihi Valley, opposite the Morris premises.

The "Old Corner," situated on the east corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets.

Lot, corner of Pensacola and Wilder Avenues, Makiki, 2 acres more or less; may be divided up for small homesteads.

To Let—That very convenient and desirable cottage on Merchant street opposite the Mutual Telephone building.

Fifty Acres (more or less) in Hauiki, east of Moanaiua; 14 acres of agricultural land; 25 acres all together suitable for the cultivation of rice, taro or bananas. All the necessary buildings; Artesian well, etc.

Lease of Fish Pond at Waikiki. A rare opportunity for a profitable investment.

Cattle Ranch at Kaa